

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

IL TROVATORE.

—(1)—

ONLY CORRECT LIBRETTO—AS PERFORMED BY BLOMINOZOFF'S GRAND ITALIC OPERA TROUPE.

AIE—VILLIANS AND DINAH.

—(2)—

There was an old woman, who somewhere did dwell,
Who was burnt for a witch, as the opera doth tell,
A daughter she had, too, a gipsy so bold,
Who went to a house, where an infant she stoled.

CHORUS—In the Italian language, descriptive of stealing an infant:

Tooral, Toledo and lo dormiro, allegro andante and sempre amo,

O giorno d' orro mia madre you know, with fata, cru-udie Funeste & Co.

Now, while they were burning the old gipsy mother,
Her daughter came with her own child and the other—
When she saw her marm burning, it wose up her ire,
And she flung the stolen baby smack into the fire.

Sizzling chorus, in the Italian language, expressive of burning.—Tooral, Toledo, &c.

Now, when the poor baby was all of a bake,
She found out she'd burnt up her own by mistake,
So, filled with remorse for the bad deed she'd done,
She brought up the other and called him her son.

Chorus in a foreign language, showing how to bring up a stolen baby.—Tooral, Toledo, &c.

Now, when the young man got to years of discretion,
He took up with music all for a profession,
Likewise a young woman for a sweethearth he got,
And all her affections upon him she set.

Chorus, sung in the Italian language, showing how her affections were set.—Tooral, &c.

There's another chap, now, a count, that comes into the song,
Who likewise loved the lady uncommonly strong;
So meeting Manrico, her lover, one night,
They pulled out their weapons, intending to fight.

Chorus, descriptive of a mortal combat, which came very nigh coming off.—Tooral, &c.

The next scene discloses Manrico, a gipsy,
With fellows that dring a good deal and get tipsy,
Who hammer on anvils like jolly good fellows,
While their wives mind the fires and their sons blow the bellows.

Anvil chorus on one string, a la Strakosch grand, in the Italic tongue.—Tooral, &c.

But, alas! after all this fine singing and fighting,
Which gave an occasion for all this fine writing,
The Count got Manrico locked up in the jug,
And had him as snug as a bug in a rug.

Station-house chorus, showing how Manrico was bottled up.—Tooral, &c.

Then the lady came weeping and wailing around,
Where Manrico was lying all on the cold ground,
With the old gipsy woman—while ballads he sung,
Resolved to die game, though he'd got to be hung.

Game chorus, back up, straps buckled down, "showtid in a furrin tung."—Tooral, &c.

When the Count came along, says Leonora, says she,
"If you'll let my love go, why, then, you may have me"—
So, when the Count he consented for to open the door,
And wipe off the chalks 'ginst the bold Trovatore.

This chorus is sung in the Italic language, and is sublimely expressive of self-sacrifice on the part of the young lady.—Tooral, &c.

But the lady, thought she, "why I'll ne'er be his wife,
But I'll swindle the Count if it costs me my life!"—
So, when he came in, there she laid on her side,
And he found out, sure 'nough, she'd took pixen and died.

Pizen chorus, as sung in the Italian language.—Tooral, &c.

Then the people made a fire, 'cause the Count was so sore,
And in it they burnt up the gay Trovatore—
Says the old gipsy woman, "Count, I wasn't his mother,
And I'm sorry to say that you've burn't up your brother."

Chorus descriptive of a family broil, and, as it is the last one, it is sung in the Italian language for variety's sake.

Tooral To edo lo dormiro, allegro andante and sempre amo,

O giorno d' orro mia madre you know, with fata, cru-udie Funeste & Co.

LOVE AND REVENGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

VI.

HE moon had risen. Dark shadows lay beneath the trees and about the house. Max stood alone in his atelier. The wide, uncurtained window was open, and a few yellowing vine leaves rustled about the casement. In the center of the room stood the "Germania." The moonbeams, falling on the pure, unshrouded marble, cast a long black shadow across the boarded floor; behind the statue was another window, also open, for though late in the season, the heat had all day been oppressive and the blood in Max's veins was coursing ardently.

He had made his peace with the Meister, but Gertrude he had not yet seen. His heart beat loudly as he walked to and fro. Had he, then, offended her so irretrievably? Would her anger so far prevail as to defy her father's wrath, or would she not dare to disobey, and come down to him cold and resentful, though obedient?

The door opened. Gertrude, still in the white dress she had worn in the morning, stood upon the threshold, the living counterpart of the statue on its pedestal, only so much more beautiful, as warm human flesh and blood must be than cold, inanimate stone. Then the door closed and Max spoke. She listened, and then, whilst his eyes were fixed upon her face, and his voice was still pleading for forgiveness, she suddenly fled to him and wept." His arm was round her, her beautiful head lay upon his breast, his hand held hers; the silky waves of his long beard flowed over her pure cheeks, whilst he whispered words of tender, passionate love into her ear. She knew then that she had always loved him, and, putting him away from her, and forgetting for a moment all the soft rapture of the hour, she gazed fearlessly on this first of men, with the grand poet's head and lambent eyes, all luminous with human love and bliss, and tried to realize that he was her own.

"Max!" she cried, and cast her arms

about his neck, "Oh, Max, I love you, love you, love you!"

His lips met hers; his arms held her clasped in a firm embrace; then there was a crash, a groan, and then a piercing shriek.

When the Meister and old Gretchen came running with a light, they stumbled over the head of the "Germania" at the door, whilst Max Baumfeld lay, bathed in blood, with his head in Gertrude's lap.

VII.

The whole town was in a state of consternation.

Max had no enemies. Gertrude could give no explanation. She had been standing in the moonlight with her lover, when suddenly she had heard a crash, and the next moment Max lay apparently lifeless at her feet and the marble head was rolling on the floor. Max, between life and death, could not be questioned. Months must elapse before his evidence could be taken. Meanwhile, a small pointed dagger of foreign workmanship had been found on the floor of the atelier, and had been deposited at the police court, which the public were invited to inspect, and, if that were possible, give information concerning it. After some days an old crone had come forward and identified the dagger as belonging to her lodger, Nettie Brandes, a stranger to the town, but well known amongst artists.

When questioned, the girl refused to say where she had spent that particular evening, nor did she acknowledge the dagger to be hers. Then Otto, who was pointed out by the crone as her lover, was examined.

A look of anguish crossed Nettie's face when she was confronted with him. For a moment all her soul shone in her eyes; then the sullenness of despair settled down upon her, and she remained doggedly silent.

Yes, Otto said, he knew her. Was he her lover? Well, no; not exactly; there had certainly been some love passages between them, but nothing serious.

Here Netta's glowing eyes rested for a moment on his face in fierce contempt. He shrank beneath their blaze and evaded them.

The dagger? Yes he recognized it as hers; given to her, so she had told him, by an uncle who had traded with the East; he had last seen it on her table when he had been for a few minutes in her room on the day of the exhibition—on the evening of the attempted murder if the Coroner preferred to put it so. What had been her frame of mind on that occasion? Well, he should say she was excited—appeared unsettled. Had he cause to suspect any motive for jealousy, or any reason why she should feel resentment against Baumfeld? Well, yes—and here the witness hesitated and appeared confused—there was no doubt some secret understanding between them; the sculptor had great influence over her; he (Otto) had seen them together in remote places; no, he could not say what the nature of their understanding was; he had joked her about it and she had evaded the question.

She paused, with crimson cheeks. Gertrude's cheeks were also glowing. "He had no right to think so," she said, proudly.

"And you, my poor, wandering child, have borne all this—scorn, contumely, imprisonment—for his sake?"

"I loved him, Max."

Baumfeld shuddered.

"And now I must go. Say you believe that I did not do it; say you believe me, Max."

"God knows that I believe you, my poor Netta."

"And now say good-bye to me; it is forever."

"And whither are you going?"

"To America."

"To him?"

She nodded.

"Stay here, Netta; stay at least in your native country."

"You forget that the murderer's brand is upon me. Here I can find no abiding place; there no one knows me."

"There you will be alone."

"I shall have him. He will be good to me now. Remember what I have suffered for his sake; that will bind him to me, and the sense that I know all and yet love him, and"—after a pause, more timidly—"he has promised to marry me. It will be better for my little Max; you see I have fetched him. And now say good-bye, for we are going away together."

"Good-bye, Netta, if it must be so. Take good care of my little godson and don't let him forget his own country and his own people," and Max stretched forth his hand and took her from his side. An uneasy fear at her heart made her shrink from the pale, wan woman before her. And Netta was not alone. By the hand she led a beautiful, fair-haired boy of five, who, clinging to her skirts, gazed shyly, with one finger in his mouth, at the lovely golden-haired lady like the queen in his picture-book—at the tall, pale, large-eyed man at her side.

"Max," said Netta, pleadingly. Her voice went to his heart; he could not resist it. He looked at Gertrude, but not even the shade upon her brow nor the pallor of her face could restrain him from answering the appeal.

"Yes, Netta, what is it?" he said.

"Max, I am going. I have been imprisoned for months; that is a stain no after-time can wipe off. You are the only being in the world who was ever good to me, the only one to whom I care to explain."

She never so much as glanced at Gertrude, who, chilled and expectant, sat between the two, her heart turning to stone within her.

"Before I go, Max, I want to hear you say that you do not believe I did that dreadful deed."

There was a pause; then Max answered gently:

"Netta, long since I have forgiven you."

"But you shall not forgive me!—not for that, at least. Max, listen. When you promised my dying mother and your own never to abandon me, you said a solemn thing, but you meant it. When you saved me from being the murderer of my own child, for in my shame and frenzy it seemed to me the best thing I could do," she added, turning to Gertrude, who, pale and rigid, sat apart, "you bound me to you forever by a debt of eternal gratitude. It was your hand that snatched me back and saved my babe from destruction, it was you who carried him away and bid him in a place of safety for me, and kept my shameful secret, and cast no stone of reproach at me. On that September night, I, too, Max, was in the garden; I saw the great hammer fall upon the marble, I heard the crash, and afterward the scream of your betrothed, and in the confusion I fled. The dagger was mine; Otto had taken it from my table that afternoon; the hammer was his. I had often seen it in his atelier. He flung it amongst the bushes as he leaped out of the window. It lies in the depths of the river—of that river from which you saved my babe. I cast it over the center arch that very night. It was upon Otto's evidence that I was imprisoned. Six weeks ago he sailed for America. I told him before he went that I knew all."

"But why did you not give evidence against him?"

"I? I loved him, Max. And besides?"—this bitterly, as she glanced

about his neck, "Oh, Max, I love you, love you, love you!"

His lips met hers; his arms held her clasped in a firm embrace; then there was a crash, a groan, and then a piercing shriek.

When the Meister and old Gretchen came running with a light, they stumbled over the head of the "Germania" at the door, whilst Max Baumfeld lay, bathed in blood, with his head in Gertrude's lap.

Far off in the distance, as they leaned upon the garden wall, Max and Gertrude saw the two pilgrim figures disappearing in the sunshine. At length a turn of the road hid them from their gaze.

"Gertrude," said Max, turning to his golden-haired love, "you were never so gracious or so lovely in my eyes as when you kissed and forgave yesterday poor sinner."

"To her much should be forgiven, for she has loved much."

"And you forgive me?"

"No, Max, for I love you."

THE COUNTESS VON BOTHMER.

TIME—AN APOLOGUE.

The genii of the Past, the Present and the Future met and discussed their relative weight and importance in the affairs of the world.

"See!" said the Past, "how great is the work I have done—all till now is mine!"

"Bah!" said the Future; "your labors have come to an end; and, besides, they are insignificant in amount to what is left for me to accomplish."

"Cease, both of you," interposed the Present. "Neither of you has accomplished aught. What has been done has been done by me alone. What remains will also be done by me. In truth, I perceive that you both are phantasms, and that neither has real existence!"

THOMAS PURNELL.

BUSINESS MARRIAGES.—Does the marriage service should read thus:

Clergyman—Will you take this stone mansion, this carriage and pair, and these diamonds for thy wedded husband?

Yes. Will you take this unpaid milliner's bill, this high chignon of foreign hair, these affected accomplishments and feeble constitution for thy wedded wife?

Yes. Then what man has joined together let the next best man run away with, so that the first divorce court may tear them asunder.

But why did you not give evidence against him?"

"I? I loved him, Max. And besides?"—this bitterly, as she glanced

TRAPPING AN AUDIENCE.

Some years ago an eccentric genius, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, used to give temperance lectures. One night he announced that he would lecture in Easton. Now, temperance was not in favor among the male portion of that burg. The women, however, were all for the "pledge," and, consequently, on Hunt's first night not a man showed himself in the hall. The benches were pretty well filled with women, though, and Hunt commenced; but, instead of temperance, he put them through the vanities of dress, etc. They wore great studded feather sleeves then. They—the sleeves—caught it; then that tight lacing, and so on through the whole catalogue of female follies; not a word about temperance. And the ladies went home hopping mad, told their husbands about it, and voted old Hunt down to the lowest notch.

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Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Agricultural Department.

Does It Pay To Take Agricultural Papers?

Every successful farmer has learned "what he knows about farming" either by experience or what he has been enabled to learn from others.

In the latter case, the benefit derived from a good agricultural paper is unquestionable.

The uniform aim of the GAZETTE has been, and will continue to be, that of collecting valuable information relating to all the various departments of farm labor.

In order to do this satisfactorily, we cordially invite all our farner friend to write us the results of their labors and investigations relating particularly to that branch of farming that has produced them the most money.

Do not forget, however, to put in an occasional failure. For, while it will add variety to the contents of the paper, it will also provoke inquiry and often prove to be a stepping-stone to future success.

Again, many of our readers may at this moment be wasting their time (which is money) in making the same experiment as the one in which you so signally failed.

Let us then not cherish that feeling of "every man for himself," but rather make an extra effort, and take the time to talk with thousands of our readers, so that, while you are enjoying the financial results of some successful experiment, you will also feel an inward consciousness that your words are "going about doing good," and that you are in fact one of the great brotherhood of the GAZETTE.

Do not neglect to write for the paper because you lack confidence in your ability to do so correctly. We want facts instead of theories. The latter are good enough in their place, but facts, that aid our readers in making the farm pay, are what we want. You need not necessarily do your own writing. It may be that hard work and exposure may have caused your hand to tremble and your eyesight to grow dim, so that writing is a tax upon you. But you may be fortunate enough to have a kind son, or a loving daughter who would cheerfully write whatever you may dictate to them.

Such communications are the logical results of a long and varied experience, and as such, give promise of being valuable, and we bespeak for them the favorable consideration of the already numerous and rapidly increasing corps of readers of the GAZETTE.

Loss of Wheat by Drying.

We gave our readers a year ago the result of a series of experiments with corn, showing that the average loss in weight by drying, from the first of winter till the end of the following summer, was about one-fifth, and that taking all chances for loss, including interest, it would generally be better for farmers (if they sell at all) to sell unshelled corn from the field at seventy-five cents per bushel.

More limited experiments have been made with wheat, by which we learn that the loss of weight by drying is much less than with corn. A bag of wheat hung up in a drying atmosphere on the first of September, lost one-fourteenth in weight by the first of December. If, after such experiments have been sufficiently repeated to establish a general rule, the results do not greatly differ from these, then farmers will learn the fact that it would be better to receive one dollar and thirty-two cents per bushel for their wheat in early autumn, than to keep it till next June and sell for a dollar and a half—on the basis of seven per cent, interest for nine months, and taking no account of the chances of loss by insects, rats, theft or fire. These considerations furnish additional reasons to farmers to dispose of their grain when there is a free market for it, instead of waiting for a higher price, which they are uncertain of receiving.

How To Use Surplus Fruit.

One of the greatest problems with the fruit-grower is how to dispose of his surplus fruit. He may be a grape-grower, and it might so happen that on a certain season he may find the markets so well supplied that they will not pay the cost of getting them to market. If he is not a temperance man he gets over the difficulty by making wine, which, if well and properly made, always brings in a fair profit. But if he has a longing for the flesh-pots of the Egyptian bondage from which he has escaped, he gets as near as he can to the Satanic liquid, turns his surplus into unfermented juice, which, however, few care to buy.

The peach-grower finds the same trouble. Possibly he may market all he can raise but most probably there comes a time when a good proportion lies under the trees wasting away, while his mind is on the stretch what

to do with them. He might dry them but he is in a region where no labor can be found to do it properly. He would can them but for the same reason. He would distil them into brandy, but the chances are that he is a temperance man, and has no disposition to share in the profits of evil. If he is not a temperance man, his good Uncle Samuel steps in and demands an internal tax so high that he cannot pay it and work up his small crop.

All other fruits more or less beset the grower with similar difficulties, and it is chiefly in the face of these that fruit-growing is not so generally profitable as our agricultural papers make it out to be. But the time is coming when there will be fruit mills as there are grist mills in every populous fruit district, where, by machinery fruit will be canned, cut or dried, and where anyone can dispose of the surplus crop which they may be unable to dispose of in market. What is now called the Alden process of drying fruit proves to be a great success, and there is little doubt but that, in time, some mills similar in purpose, at least, to what this process now undertakes to do, will be up everywhere, and then fruit culture will be on the same level as other branches of agriculture.

The Cow's Intelligence.

That cows have language, memory, signs and means of enjoying pleasant associations, or combining for agreeable purposes, has been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Travelling in Italy, many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferara. Interposed upon much low-lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the prevalence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax in the summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine summer afternoon, when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of one hundred were grazing homeward. The women took their positions with stool and pail close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out, which we thought addressed to the milkmaids at first! Rosa, Florenza, Gillo, Sopra and many other names which were not noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer—one of the women—and we were surprised to see how cow after cow ceased feeding or chewing the cud, and made direct, sometimes on a trot, for the woman who usually milked her! The practice, we found, not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their position in the lot just as readily as the individual members of some large herd in the country, returning from the fields, take their places in the shed. —[Cor. Rural World.]

Corn-Cob Meal.

An Indiana farmer, writing to the Germantown Telegraph, says: About twelve years ago nearly all the farmers in this part of the State bought 'corn and cob crushers,' and expected to fatten their stock on the chops which the machine made. The crusher performed its part well enough, but the trouble was that the ignorant cows would not eat the meal; and finally could not be coaxed into the stable as long as there was a sign of the meal there; while the hogs left their pens and took refuge in the woods! We finally concluded that cob-meal was only valuable as a substitute for saw-dust. I have heard a great many 'book farmers' argue in favor of grinding up the cobs with the corn, but after trying it they have invariably given up the idea that there was any food in the cobs. If any one has a desire to try the experiment, let him grind the cobs alone, and see if he can induce any of his stock to eat it. That will convince him that cobs as food are entirely worthless.

Cooper's Red Apple.

A very handsome variety, originated by Mark A. Cooper, Esq., of Cass County, Ga.

Fruit medium, conical, very regularly shaped, skin deep carmine red with numerous small white dots, calyx closed, in a shallow corrugated basin, stalk slender set in a deep but narrow cavity, flesh crisped, brittle, sweet, quality good, maturity January, and from all appearance will prove a good keeper. Doubtless an offspring of Shockley, with which it has several points of analogy.

Holding Milk.

A cow will sometimes withhold her milk when her calf is taken away, but usually only for a short time. The remedy in such cases is gentle treatment, and a persistent effort to draw the milk, and bathing the udder in cold water. The milking should be attempted at short intervals, at least three or four times a day. If the cow is treated kindly and a continuous effort be made to draw the milk from time to time, she usually yields the point, and in few days will forget her calf and give down her milk.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

Pota o' Bug.

Permit me to inform your readers that last summer, at the instance of one of my neighbors, I cleaned the vines in my potato patch of the potato bug, or Colorado beetle, in a very easy and cheap way, and as I have not seen the remedy published I give it to you for the benefit of others who may wish to try the experiment. The remedy was used in this country in 1870 and 1871 with entire success. A tight barrel was packed full of dog fennel (some parties add "gingersnaps weed"), and this covered with water and allowed to stand in the sun for a few days till the strength was partly fused into the water. This fennel water was applied to the vines with a bunch of twigs with the leaves on them, using two buckets of water to five rows, forty rods in length. When applied the bugs were eating the vines down to the ground, and were as bad as I ever saw them. One application cleaned the vines thoroughly. About a week after, finding a few bugs on them, a second application was made, and the vines were free from bugs for the balance of the season.

Having made but this one trial I do not say that it is an infallible remedy, yet as it has done so once, and costs nothing but the labor, and this but a few moments to prepare it, and it was applied so much more rapidly than Paris green (which I have tried), and cleaned the vines so perfectly, that we shall use it again next season if the bugs visit us. I thought the potato grew better for having been washed with this preparation. It seemed to invigorate them—at least an excess of the water applied did not injure the tender leaves.—[Cor. Rural World.]

Potato Starch.

J. G. H. inquires as to the practicability of preserving the potato for more than one year, and in what form?

First, in the form of starch, by grating the potato into pure water, letting the coarse pulp flow off; then the starch grains which settle to the bottom are dried and powdered. A fine sample was exhibited at the fair of the Meramac Horticultural Society a few years since by Miss Laura Votaw. Second, we have seen the potato thoroughly cooked and mashed up, cooled, mixed with a small quantity of the yolk of egg, and then pushed through a tin strainer with holes a little larger than a nutmeg grater, and dried. We can thus have vermicelli or tapioca from potatoes. Third, they are sometimes kiln-dried and ground. Fourth, we may remark that it requires but little cost and skill to treat potatoes with dilute sulphuric acid, and change them into glucose, a form of grape sugar.—[Rural World.]

Value of Acorns.

Perhaps it might not generally be known, says a California paper, that acorns command a good price—twenty dollars per ton—in Stockton, and quite a profitable business has been done by several parties gathering acorns and disposing at that price. Our attention has been particularly drawn to one instance wherein an industrious and energetic farmer, who resided in the famine district on the west side of the San Joaquin river, who during the season, gathered acorns sufficient in amount to realize money enough to pay his taxes and leave in his hands a surplus of twenty-five dollars, or, as he expressed it, "twenty-five dollars ahead of the hounds." From these acorns, gathered from the large trees bordering on the river, and which are said to be of excellent quality, twenty dollars per ton is a price readily obtained from parties in this city, who use this product for fattening hogs.

Cotton vs. Flaxseed Meal.

R. P. desires to be informed as to the relative value of cotton-seed and flaxseed meal. We cannot answer this point quite correctly. There is some points we do not know: Flaxseed meal costs nearly twice as much as cotton-seed meal. Again, it is claimed that a pound of flaxseed meal is equal to three pounds of corn-meal or nine pounds of wheat bran, or ten pounds of best hay. As to what are the actual feeding values of these two articles, we would like to be informed. Who can tell?

AYRSIDE CATTLE.—Chas. Shepard, Ogdensburg, New York, writes to the "Live Stock Journal": "My experience in raising cows strictly for the dairy is, that the more Ayrshire blood in the grades, the more the product of butter and cheese from our ordinary pastures. For twenty years I have discarded all bulls in my herd except full-blooded Ayshires, purchased sometimes at fancy prices—say three hundred dollars for a bull calf."

Oats should be bruised for an old horse, but not for a young one, because the former, through age and defective teeth, cannot chew them properly; the young horse can do so, and they are thus properly mixed with the saliva, and turned into wholesome nutrient.

Hay or grass alone will not support a horse under hard work, because there is not sufficient nutritive body in either.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

	White-wk th , in bushels and over	White-wk th , in bushels and over
Pork, per barrel.....	100	100
Hay, per 1000 lbs.....	100	100
Grain, per 100 lbs.....	100	100
Flour, per barrel.....	100	100
Beacon, Bagging, per 100 lbs.....	100	100

Rates of freight from Louisville to:

Atlanta, Ga.....1 72

Augusta, Ga.....1 85

Savannah, Ga.....1 80

Macon, Ga.....1 85

Albany, Ga.....1 10

West Point, Ga.....1 83

Mobile, Ga.....1 10

Rome, Ga.....1 85

Seville, Ala.....1 75

Jackson, Miss.....51

Mobile, Ala.....50

Meridian, Miss.....50

New Orleans.....50

White-wkth, per 100 lbs.....

1st class.....1 74

2d class.....1 67

3d class.....1 60

Floor.....1 57

Pork.....1 61

White-wkth, per 100 lbs.....

1st class.....1 84

2d class.....1 77

3d class.....1 74

Feb 1-15

J. R. M'FERRAN, V. F. ARMSTRONG.

J. C. M'FERRAN, E. A. BAGBY.

M'FERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO., PORK-PACKERS.

Provision Dealers and General Com-

mission Merchants,

Curers of the Celebrated

MAGNOLIA HAM,

No. 21 Main and 19 and 24 Washington Sta.

LOUISVILLE, KY. feb1-3m

GOLDEN PORK-HOUSE.

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Packers, Curers of the Celebrated Golden Hams, Breakfast Bacon, &c., and general Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

Office 31 West Main street,

Jan13-6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

W.M. HUGHES, J. W. GOSLEE.

JOHN D. TAGGART GEO. W. TELTON.

HUGHES, GOSLEE & CO.,

PORK-PACKERS,

PROVISION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

And Curers of "Kentucky" brand of Sugared Hams.

62 Second street, Louisville, Ky. del6-1y

HAMILTON BROTHERS, PORK PACKERS,

PROVISION DEALERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Proprietors of the celebrated Pee-Dee Pork-Hams. Logan street, between Jacob and Hamilton. Curers of the celebrated Sugar-cured "Pee-Dee Hams." Business house,

64 Second St., bet. Main & Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY. del6-1y

A. SCHOEFFEL, E. ATWOOD.

JOS. BENEDICT.

A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.,

PORK - PACKERS,

Industrial and Commercial Gazette

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

JOHN W. CLARKE, Editor.
C. H. CLARKE, Assistant.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN THE SOUTHWEST

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year.....	\$ 3.00
Three copies one year..... 9.00
Five copies one year..... 12.00
Ten copies one year (and one to getter-up of club)..... 25.00

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Displayed cards for each inch of column per year..... 20.00

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Editorial business notices, 20 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 15 cents per line.

LETTER CIRCULAR.

A letter circular price current is published every Thursday, and is delivered to subscribers in any quantity needed at 3 cents per copy.

All communications should be addressed to JOHN W. CLARKE,

Louisville, Ky.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS—PREMIUMS.

All persons who desire it will be supplied our paper, The Trans-Atlantic Magazine, The American Stock Journal, or the Prairie Farmer, at the following rates:

The Gazette and Trans-Atlantic Magazine, one year..... 4.00
The Gazette and American Stock Journal, one year..... 4.00
Agents allowed 20 per cent. commission on all subscriptions sent us as per advertisement on page three.	

All remittances to us for subscription, etc., must be made by postoffice order, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express money order.

JOHN W. CLARKE,

Editor Ind. & Com. Gazette,

63 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

ADVERTISING ARTICLES.

Our authorized agents in other cities to contract for advertisements, etc., are as follows:

George J. Bowles & Co., 51 Park Row, New York.
Fitch & Thorne, 245 Broadway, New York.
(See page 1, col. 7.)
John W. Clarke, Philadelphia.
Gandy & Holmes, 10 South Street, Baltimore.
T. C. Evans, 106 Washington Street, Boston.
Vance & Wilts, 1016 Main Street, Richmond,
Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, : : : FEB. 17, 1872.

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FEBRUARY, 1872.

MOON'S PHASES.

| THE SUN.—Rising.—Setting.—

| D | H | M | Min. | D | H | M | Min. | D | H | M | Min.

Last Quarter..... 2 5 10 15 1 7 12 17 2 5 10

New Moon..... 8 8 13 18 9 7 1 6 2 8 13 18

First Quarter..... 16 1 6 23 23 17 6 8 2 5 18

Full Moon..... 24 5 10 15 25 6 40 5 17

1 6 11 16 2 7 12 17 3 8 13 18

4 9 14 19 5 10 15 20 6 11 16 21

7 12 17 22 8 13 18 23 9 14 19 24

10 15 20 25 11 16 21 26 12 17 22 27

13 18 23 28 14 19 24 29 15 20 25 30

16 21 26 31 17 22 27 1 2 3 4 5 6

7 12 17 22 23 28 1 6 11 16 21 26 31

10 15 20 25 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

14 19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

17 22 27 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

20 25 30 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

23 28 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

29 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31

4 9 14 19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6

13 18 23 28 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

22 27 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

25 30 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

28 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31

4 9 14 19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6

13 18 23 28 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

22 27 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

25 30 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

28 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31

4 9 14 19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6

13 18 23 28 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11

19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

22 27 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16

25 30 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

28 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21

1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6 11 16 21 26 31

4 9 14 19 24 29 1 6 11 16 21 26 31 1 6

13 18 23 28

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

5

LEAF TOBACCO.

The market rules firm for good-conditioned leaf and leaf of all qualities, with a good demand for all descriptions and grades, which makes this a very desirable mart for the farmer. The local and foreign buyers are in attendance in full force, with supplies wholly inadequate to the daily demand, the receipts of the past week being barely equal to the sales of a single day at this date last year. The late hard weather, and the suspension of river navigation, had restricted the supplies, but as the weather was mild, with considerable rain this week, a full resumption of river navigation was assured, and an increase in the daily offerings at the auction warehouses. The actual stocks on hand for sale are much lighter than at any period for several years. The sales of the season to the 15th were 7,324 hds., against 7,003 at the same date last year.

The sales at the warehouses for the week have been as follows:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Sales Feb. 7 were 85 hds.; Simpson co old leaf \$8 40¢ 30, Hancock do 9 30¢ 12 75, Warren new 6 30¢ 30 Henry trash and cutting 6 20¢ 12 75, Franklin 6 40¢ 30, Allen 7, Hart 6 70¢ 60, 21 hds.; McLean old leaf 9 20¢ 25, Carroll new trash and common leaf 6 30¢ 30, Trimble 6 20¢ 30, Taylor 6 30¢ 30, Davies 7 60¢ 30, Green 6 30¢ 30, Christian 9 80, Hopkins 7 60¢ 20.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Sales Feb. 8 were 40 hds.; Simpson co old leaf \$8 40¢ 30, Davies do 8 50¢ 20, trash and lugs 5 35¢ 20, Monroe 8, Henry new 11 75, Green 6 50¢ 15, Hart 8 30, Grayson 6 60¢ 20, Indiana old 7 60¢ 30.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Sales Feb. 9 were 31 hds.; Henry co new leaf and leaf \$8 70¢ 15, Hart 6 60¢ 10, Warren 6 80¢ 30, Todd 7 80, Franklin trash and leaf 6 60¢ 70, Union trash 6 75, Hardin 6 60¢ 30, Greenings 7 20¢ 10, Metcalfe 6 50, Larue leaf 8 80, Washington, I.O., lugs and leaf 6 60¢ 30, Tennessee leaf 9 80.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

Sales Feb. 10 were 45 hds.; Henry co medium cutting leaf \$8 70¢ 15, Hart 6 60¢ 20, trash & 6 60¢ 30, Trimble 10 11, Barron 9 10, Carroll 7 60¢ 30, Hart common 6 70¢ 30, Owen common 6 20¢ 10, Todd 7 80, Marion 6 70¢ 80, Logan 6 20¢ 30, Franklin leaf 12 30, Green 8 10, Hardin 6 40¢ 30, Meade 9 30, Metcalfe 7 30, Taylor 8 70, Indiana 6 20¢ 70.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Sales Feb. 12th were 32 hds.; Warren co new lugs 6 30¢ 30, Henry 7 80, Logan 7 20¢ 11, Simpson old leaf 9 60¢ 10, Todd 7 75¢ 80, Hart 7 60¢ 10, Hardin 7 60, Trimble lugs 7 80, Green 7 30, Taylor 7 80, Indiana 6 20¢ 70.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

Sales Feb. 13th were 132 hds.; also, 25 hds. referred Owen co leaf, the latter at private sale. Auction sales as follows: Barron co \$6 60¢ 10, 10 75¢ 15, Warren 6 20¢ 30, Logan 6 70¢ 10, 10 75¢ 15, Simpson 7 40¢ 10, Graysom 6 20¢ 40, Adair 6 50¢ 30, Oldham new leaf 7, Henry medium cutting leaf 12 50¢ 30, trash 6 6 1 20¢ 90, Hart 6 40, 10 20¢ 25, Trimble trash and leaf 5 60¢ 15, Hardin 7 40¢ 35, Casey 7 10¢ 10, Green 6 20¢ 30, Tennessee 7 10¢ 90.

The market closes firm at quotations.

LIGHT. Heavy.

Trash and factory lugs... 5 50¢ 6 25
Planter's com. on lugs... 6 25¢ 6 50
Pork... 6 50¢ 6 75
Common good... 7 00¢ 7 25
Good leaf... 8 50¢ 9 00
Fine to choice leaf... 11 00¢ 12 50
Cutting... 12 00¢ 14 00
Good to fine cutting... 15 00¢ 22 00
Choice cutting... 20 00¢ 30 00
Bright wrappers... 25 00¢ 40 00

PROVISIONS.

The market has been of an inactive character during the week, but dealers manifest much firmness in quotations, and with the opening of the river, an increased trade is expected. Bulk meats are firm, with sales of clear ribbed sides, loose, at 6 2 50¢ 3. The result of the pork packing in the West indicates an increase in numbers over the previous year, with a falling off in weight of 5 to 6 per cent. The number of hogs cut is about 4,250,000, or less than 4,000,000 of the average weight of last season. In the meantime, the exports have been excessive, far exceeding all previous seasons to date, equal, in round numbers, to 1,200,000 hogs. From New York alone the figures show that the exports of lard for three months have been equal to the product of 1,100,000 hogs, and of bacon equal to 400,000, and of pork equal to 80,000. We quote:

PORK.

Mess... \$13 50¢ 13 75
Prime... @
Rump... 10 50¢ 11 00

BACON.

Shoulders... 6¢ 6¢
Rib sides... 7 1/2¢ 7 1/2¢
Clear rib sides... 7 1/2¢ 7 1/2¢
Breakfast, canivered... 10 10¢ 10 10¢

HAMS.

Plain... 11 10¢ 11 10¢
Canversed... 11 10¢ 12 10¢
Sugar cured... 12 10¢ 13 10¢
Magnolia... 12 10¢ 12 10¢
Kentucky... 12 10¢ 12 10¢
Pedee... 12 10¢ 12 10¢
Dried ham... 12 10¢ 13 10¢

BEEF.

Dried... 15 10¢ 16 10¢
Tongues, ♀ do... 7 00¢ 7 50

BULK MEATS.

Clear rib, packed... 6 1/2¢ 6 1/2¢
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Kegs, refined... 10 1/2¢ 10 1/2¢

Flour and Grain.

The market has been steady all the week, with a good shipping demand for low grades of flour. All kinds of grain are also fully sustained, with an upward tendency for rye. Stocks are fair. We quote:

FLOUR.

Fine... \$4 50¢ 5 00
Superfine... 5 50¢ 6 00
Extra... 6 00¢ 6 25
Extra-f... 6 50¢ 6 75
No 1... 7 25¢ 7 75
Fancy... 7 50¢ 8 00
Rye... 8 50¢ 9 00
Buckwheat, in bbls... 8 50¢ 9 00
Buckwheat, in sacks, 1/2 D... 4 1/2¢ 5 c

GRAIN.

Wheat, Red... 1 45¢ 1 55
Wheat, White... 1 55¢ 1 60
Corn, shelled... @
Corn, shelled, sacked... 45¢ 52
Oats, sacks... 45¢ 52
Oats, sacks included... 50¢ 51
Hops... 50¢ 52
Barley, spring... 75¢ 85
Barley, fall... 80¢ 85
Barley malt... 85¢ 95

Bagging and Rope.

There is a speculative inquiry and a large business done for the season. Sales of round lots have been made at 15¢ a mile, according to weight and brand. We quote:

Power loom and heavy... 15 a/m

Hand Kentucky, light... nominal

Flax bagging... 15 a/m

Machine rope... a

Hand-made... a

Iron do... 15¢ 6

Dry Goods.

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INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE,
(20 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO ALL AGENTS)

A Forty-Eight Column Weekly,

DEVOTED TO

Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Literature, &c., &c.,
A PAPER FOR

The Merchant,
The Farmer,
The Artisan
AND

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

EACH issue will contain a faithful report of our local markets, with an acceptable and interesting epitome of Commercial News. All matters of general interest pertaining to Finance, Commerce, Markets, Manufactures, Agriculture, Horticulture, Polite Literature, &c., will receive such attention as will commend the paper to a generous and liberal patronage. As a

MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING

NONE BETTER IS OFFERED, AS ITS CIRCULATION IS EXTENSIVE THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE—This week's issue of the Industrial and Commercial Gazette contains a card from Mr. J. H. Turner, announcing that he has surrendered the entire management and editorial control of that paper to Mr. John W. Clarke, who will at once assume its direction. Mr. Clarke has experience and capacity, and will no doubt add largely to the interest and value of the paper.—(Courier Journal, Oct. 7, 1871.)

In order to extend its influence and usefulness, the following club rates of subscription have been adopted:

One Copy one year,	\$3 00
Three copies one year;	8 00
Five " "	12 00
Eleven " "	25 00
Twenty-five " "	50 00

All persons who will interest themselves in extending and increasing our circulation will be allowed Twenty per cent. commission on every \$3 00 subscription sent us. If preferred, in lieu of the above club rates, Agents thus acting can deduct the amount from each remittance.

The money must accompany the list in every case, and must be sent by post-office, registered letter, draft on Louisville, or by express, charges prepaid. Address

JOHN W. CLARKE,
95 Green Street, Louisville, Ky.

PIATT & ALLEN.
Wholesale Dealers In
BOOTS & SHOES,
195 West Main St.,
Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,

JOHN CLARK, Jr., & CO'S

BEST SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON,
ON
BLACK SPOOLS,
"THOMAS RUSSELL," Sole Agent.
All Numbers Warranted Six-Cord to No. 90.

The best for Sewing Machine use, and consequently the best for hand Sewing. For sale by all leading Dry Goods Houses in the United States, 4-12-12.

JOHN H. CANNON.
1871. SPRING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

CANNON & BYERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MILLINERY GOODS,
Linen Goods, Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Ribbons, Silks, Laces

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS.

NO. 191 W. MAIN STREET.
LOUISVILLE.

W. H. BYERS
1871.

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W. H. WALTON.
C. J. WALTON.
J. P. WALTON.

WALTON & BROS.,

Importers and Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,
Steamboat, Hotel and House Furnishing Goods,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,

South side MAIN STREET, between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WALTON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA
LAMPS,
Chandeliers and Silver-Ware,
278 south side Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.

Special attention paid to all orders from the country.

Weights of Various Kinds of Produce per Bushels.

Weights per bushel

Articles

Weights per bushel

Days.

Nights.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILED.

CLOSES.

Day.

Night.

1 Cincinnati and Eastern..... 1:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Indianapolis and Chicago, Cal-Morris and the Territories..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Coal..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Corn in ear..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Corn in grain..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Cotton..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Eggs..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Flour..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Grapes..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Grapes, dried..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Peas..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Potatoes..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Peaches, dried..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Peas, dried..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

1 Peas, green..... 1:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.

INDUSTRIAL and Commercial Gazette.

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Miscellaneous.

Savings' Banks.

Owing to the recent failure of three or four small local Savings' banks, and the untrustworthy character of the officials who controlled them, there seems to be a weakening of confidence in this class of institutions that is not altogether warranted. There is little doubt that, notwithstanding the recent failures and defections, the system of Savings' banks has been productive of great and substantial benefit to the masses; and it is altogether probable that the late unfavorable developments will lead to a reform in the management. The popular impression is that a Savings' bank is an institution of an eminently character by which—for the encouragement of industry and thrift—the savings of the working people are prudently invested and carefully guarded against their time of need. The popular impression is only half correct, for a Savings' bank to-day is not merely this, but is also a place for the deposit of the money of capitalists and for the investment of their spare funds. In so far as they are thus used by small capitalists, or by others not competent to invest their own money, these institutions may continue to be considered as a beneficial charity, such beneficiaries being as well worthy of the protection of the State as the workingmen or women; but beyond this, and to such extent as they represent on species of investment or are mere interest-paying banks of deposit, they are simply financial corporations.

A large proportion of the increase of moneys held by these institutions in late years has been of the latter description, and a considerable number of the younger banks have looked to the same class for the bulk of the deposits. The reputation of managers and the salaries of officers is apt to bear a certain relation to the extent and rapidity of the accumulation of funds in their control, and consequently we have seen some of these corporations competing for the patronage of the general public in such a manner that cannot be regarded with favor. There has been a manifest desire with some of the more recently organized banks to pay large dividends in order to attract deposits. This has led them to expect high rates of interest on their loans, and to accept as collateral, in many instances, doubtful security. It would be well, therefore, for the Legislature to place some wholesome check upon this tendency, by a statute which shall limit the annual dividends to say five per cent., and which shall direct the distribution of the remaining earnings, once in five years, upon an equitable basis. In addition to this, extreme caution should be used in the granting of new charters, limiting them in all cases to a clear demand for legitimate purposes.

[N. Y. Shipping List.]

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending February 6, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.

Pitman and Mode for Attaching to Band Wheels, L. N. Rouse, Covington, Ky.

Construction of Sieve, F. J. Myers, Covington, Ky.

Tobacco Pipe, [Reissue] H. G. Dayton, Maysville, Ky.

Grain Cleaner and Separator, J. H. Redfield, Salem, Ind.

Dumping Wagon, J. F. Applegate, New Albany, Ind.

Universal Shaft Coupling, W. P. Dugdale, Goshen, Ind.

Counter Sink and Plug Borer, W. H. Dodge, Mishawaka, Ind.

Carriage Hub, H. F. Fry, Wabash, Ind.

Land Marker, J. V. Gray, Washington, Ind.

Comb Frame for Bee Hives, W. Kenyon, Crawfordville, Ind.

Boot Crimping Machine, C. Lomax and H. Lindley, Paolo, Ind.

Tucking Device for Sewing Machines, J. W. Wharton, Bourneville, Ind.

Car Truck, L. L. Fleming, Mobile, Ala.

Planter and Cultivator Combined, E. B. and J. F. McClellan, Alexandria, Ala.

Spring Bed Bottom, W. C. T. Davidson, Hannibal, Mo.

Shoe Fastener, A. Klinger, California, Mo.

Electro-Magnetic Railroad Signal and Switch Tender, H. S. L. Bryan, Liberty, Mo.

Head Block, D. Parkhurst, St. Louis, Mo.

Dumper for Railroad Tender, H. C. Hendry, Union Point, Ga.

Rotary Engine, J. D. Richardson, Houston, Texas.

Bale Band Stretcher, L. J. Anderson, Water Valley, Ga.

Beer and Water Cooler, C. Greenan, New Orleans, La.

Automatic Fan, W. D. and L. Hall, Memphis, Tenn.

The negroes of Goldsboro, N. C., have organized a Masonic lodge, under a charter from the Grand Lodge of New York.

All the public lands in Texas are set apart for educational purposes.

Middleton, Barret & Bowen
SUCCESSORS TO
STUCKEY & BARRET,
Wood and Willow-ware,
CORDAGE, TWINES,
&
163 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOW & WHITNEY,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
66 Main St., bet. Seventh & Eighth

A. A. WHEELER,
Cor. Main and First Sts., opp. Galt House,
Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURER OF
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS,
TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, &c.

HENRY WEHMHOFF,
UPHOLSTERER,
No. 60 West Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Warehouse and Factory No. 29 East
Main St., three door from Galt House.
oc2-1f

St. James Hotel,
NEW ORLEANS.

R. S. MORSE, - - Proprietor.
F. M. HIGGINS, Manager.

**Empire Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.**

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President. SIDNEY W. CROFUT, Secretary.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium. All other Policies NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All Policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums, except for fraud. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and NO PERMIT required. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE plan. SPECIAL LOW CASH RATES with limited payments. Premiums reduced to nothing by consecutive yearly decrements.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

OFFICE: S. W. Cor. THIRD & JEFFERSON Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. M. DINSMOOR, Manager. S. H. POPE, Department Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.—Liberal terms will be made with men of experience and good record, and with those who have an experience and record to make, and are determined to make it.

THE LOUISVILLE

**BROMOPHYTE
Fertilizer Company**

MANUFACTURE A FERTILIZER FROM NIGHT SOIL,
WHICH IS SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN SUBSTANCE FOR ENRICHING LANDS.

It is shown by analysis to be STRONGER than GUANO and yet only costs one-third the price. A very Superior FERTILIZER for Tobacco and Cotton Crops.

For Sale by the LEADING AGRICULTURAL HOUSES IN THE CITY at \$40 Per Tun.

Principal Warehouse and salesrooms at No. 30 Third Street. Send for Circular.

JAMES SPROULE & CO.,

LATE

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE,
FINE CLOTHING,
AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Nos. 92 and 94 West Jefferson Street, near Third,

(ABOVE UNITED STATES HOTEL.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARVEY & KEITH.
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 235 Main St., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

WORLD'S FINEST AND CHEAPEST

4-3-26

1871 FALL AND WINTER TRADE. 1871.

WHOLESALE.

IMPORTANT FACTS

To all users of

SEWING MACHINES

FROM the time of the first patent of a sewing machine, in 1812, there have been more than 1,000 inventors of new or alleged improvements. Of all these, probably 900 have been deemed as effective or useless. The most valuable improvements are owned and controlled by three or four of the many sewing machine companies, and the machines are now made at the rate of two thousand daily, and the cost, though increasing in magnitude, involving the livelihood of many thousands, and the comfort and prosperity of all, claims the attention of all, and to point out which of the leading companies now makes the

M-st Perfect Sewing Machine

is the object of this article, based upon indisputable facts, written without prejudice, and in the light of all the information we have gathered upon the subject.

The first "WEED" SEWING MACHINE was invented by Mr. J. A. Weed, in 1851, since which time it has been greatly simplified, its work perfected and its capacity increased. The business men and capitalists who now compose the Weed Sewing Machine Company, reorganized in 1867, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, after much time and expense produced their new

FAMILY Favorite Sewing Machine.

So great were its merits and success, that within five years they reached a position in their line which required twenty years for their principal competitors to attain.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867

the Weed company took the highest prize for the best sewing machine. This established its claim for ability to execute work of every description, without change or adjustment, and from the most delicate to the heaviest goods—a range of work never before attempted by any machine.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867 were awarded a gold medal only for their machine for making button-holes. Elias Howe received the Legion of Honor decoration as being the original inventor of the sewing machine upon which vast improvements have been made by others, the Weed machine being adjudged the best of all.

Maryland Institute Exhibition in 1869

(the 22d annual), there was a grand contest of superiority between the Weed, the Wheeler & Wilson, and the Lowe sewing machines, the three leading sewing machines. The trial lasted five weeks and resulted in favor of the Weed machine.

At the first public examination, the agent of the Weed machine presented, in writing, to the committee appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

29 Separate and Distinct Claims

for superiority for the Weed machine, as compared with the Wheeler & Wilson machine. All these claims were sustained. Then were submitted

12 Distinct Claims of Superiority

for the Weed machine, as compared with the Howe machine. All these claims were also sustained. The award of the judges was unanimous, and as follows:

A Gold Medal to the Weed Machine.

A silver medal, each, to the Wheeler & Wilson and the Howe machines. None of the committees or judges had ever before examined the Weed machine. This was the first time that the Howe machine had ever been examined by a public exhibition.

At the first public examination, the agent of the Weed machine presented, in writing, to the committee appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

W. H. GOLDEMAN,

GENERAL AGENT.

No. 7 Masonic Temple,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

de2-1f

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY.

JOHN B. DAVIES,

Manufacturer of Marine, Land and Portable

STEAM ENGINES,

Grist, Distillery and Saw Mill Machinery,

TOBACCO, COTTON AND HAY PRESSES

AND SCREWS,

Boiler, Sheet Iron and Copper Work of

all Descriptions,

Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings,

Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

and

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.

Marble Works and Studio

In Carrara, Italy,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mons. Chas. Bullett Sculptor,

Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Par-

ISLETT, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets,

Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels, &c., &c.,

executed from the very best designs and

choice Italian Marble, Also,

GRANITE WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office—No. 81 Green street, between Third

and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

and Warehouses in St. Louis corner Olive, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Orders received at either point promptly

attended to.

21 y.

The Kanawha Salt Co. is composed of the following companies:

Dabney Salt Co. do

Excelsior do

Minerverville do

Washington do

Union do

Star do

Clayton do

Diamond do

Sutton do

Hope do

Long Castle do

Windsor do

The Kanawha Salt Co. is composed of the following Furnaces:

Pioneer

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

The Tobacco Trade.

It will be seen by the announcement in the advertising columns that the proprietors of all the tobacco warehouses in this city have determined to no longer work under the present State law. The warehouses, as heretofore, will be opened for the receipt and sale and storage of leaf tobacco at the usual fees, while they are prepared to sell tobacco or other produce, whether cotton, corn, hay, hides, butter or eggs as commission merchants. This resolve has been forced upon the trade in this city through excessive legislation, which is discouraging to the interests of all classes, save and except the officeholder. The Legislature, at its present session, has changed its former acts regulating the sale of crude tobacco, whereby it increases the number of weighers, and increases the expenses to the farmer and producer and does nothing whatever to facilitate or help trade, or remove restrictions or expenses, which should be the sole incentives.

This action on the part of warehousemen, must result beneficially to the trade, to the farmer, and to the buyer, as a very material saving in the direct tax upon sales. The charges of the seven weighers will be reduced to but one, and, instead of four inspectors, they will employ two competent ones, who can have two assistants, if required, at their own expense. By this prompt action, uniformity and stability is assured to the tobacco trade in the city, and the proprietors as well as the market stand solely upon their true merits. The tobacco trade of the city is a very heavy and important interest, which should not be subjected every year to changes and innovations which are calculated to disarrange and unsettle the business, to say nothing of the expenses entailed, as well as losses and inconveniences occasioned by such changes. Competent and reliable men only will be employed as inspectors.

COTTON FACTORIES.—The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, speaking of the cotton factories of that city, says that they are now being run to their full extent, but the demand for their goods cannot be supplied. Especially is this so at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills. There, every one is up to his eyes from far and wide. The company ships in all directions. Stewart, of New York, has taken a fancy to the cotton blanket, and orders largely. The blanket is made only at these mills, and is an improvement on those manufactured in Europe. No other establishment on this continent has succeeded in producing them. These industries are the sources whence Columbus gains what distinction she possesses, and it is gratifying to know they are on the high road to success. The Eagle and Phoenix mills without doubt, produce a great deal of cotton and woolen goods, much more than any establishment outside of New England, and even there they cannot make the cotton blanket.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Indisposition to exercise, difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind on any subject, lassitude or lack of ambition or energy, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious mucus, perulent, offensive, &c. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, a deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total depression of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsil, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy and insanity.

All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousand of cases annually terminate in consumption or insanity, and end in the grave without ever having manifested one-third the symptoms above enumerated.

No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of catarrah which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it.

THE WORLD DOES NOT CONTAIN A MEDICAL PREPARATION WHICH HAS OBTAINED A MORE WIDE-SPREAD AND DESERVED POPULARITY THAN THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Since its introduction to public notice—more than twenty years ago—it has been constantly used for every kind of injury to man or beast, which can be affected by a local application, and so far as its proprietors are aware, it has not failed in a single instance. After so long and successful a term of probation, who will have the hardihood to deny its pre-eminent claims to popular esteem?

Wanted.

All subscribers to remit their dues for the current year without delay, and we trust in so doing they will exert themselves in our behalf by sending, with their subscriptions, at least one new subscriber.

Help Us.

A new year has commenced; all our friends who wish us success can greatly aid and assist therein by sending one or more new subscribers. Will not each one of our patrons urge his neighbor to subscribe? Who will be the first to respond?

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

70 & 72 Sixth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Wholesale Importers and Dealers in

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

Have in stock,

Bleached Muslins.

300 CASES assorted, viz: 4-4 New York Mills, Wamsutter, Mondovi, Canfield, Franklin, etc., hard and soft, Hopewell, Danville, hard and soft Masonville, Langdon, White Rock, Canaville, hard and soft Blackstone, hard and soft White Rock, Warren, hard and soft Fruit of the Elm, Androscoggin, Pocumtuck, Utica, etc., hard and soft Lonsdale, Gold Medal, Mount Hope, Reynolds, Salmon Falls, Haverhill, hard and soft Hill's, Semper Ideu, Waneran Campbrie, Ellerton Mills, Ocean Mills, Red Bank, Aquidneck, Whiteville, Rockbank, Allendale, ½ Linwood, Green Somerton, Social, Peascod, Hill's, Poocasset, York Premium, Harmony Mills, Red Dog.

KENTUCKY BOURBON

PAGE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

FARMERS' Tobacco Warehouse,

Main st., bet. Eighth and Ninth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan 20-ly

JAMES S. PHELPS. JOHN C. DURRETT.

JOHN L. HELM.

J. S. PHELPS & CO.,

PLANTERS' TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Eleventh and Main Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan 20-ly

DAILY AUCTION SALES.

jan 20-ly

J. M. HOPKINS. E. H. HIGGINS

HOPKINS & HIGGINS,

Distillers and Dealers in

RYE WHISKIES,

No. 2 Main and 4 Washington streets,

TWO DOORS FROM THE GALT HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan 13-ly

G. H. PEATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES.

"PICKETT"

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

SPRATT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

CORNER EIGHTH AND MAIN STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan 13-ly

F. S. J. RONALD. R. W. RONALD.

W. A. RONALD, JR.

100 BALES AND CASES DRILLS, VIZ:

PEPPERELL, Appleton, Booth Brown Drills, Naumkeag, Pepperell, Utica, & Pepperell, Drills, Bales, Suffolk, Naumkeag and Pepperell, bleached.

100 CASES PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, ASSORTED.

february 11-12

TOWER PALACE

Clothing House,



RONALD, BROTHER & CO.,

NINTH-STREET TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STREETS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan 13-ly

J. M. ROBINSON. O. T. SOTFIELD. J. O. KNOWLES.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS,

NO. 223 MAIN STREET.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jan 6-ly

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

150 West Market.

february 1-2

AMATEUR CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

TO THE

FLOWER & KITCHEN GARDEN.

We are pleased to announce that the 25th ANNUAL EDITION of this well known work is now ready, enlarged and improved, and containing a magnificent new

catalogue in addition to its full descriptive

price-list of 3,000 varieties of flower

and vegetable seeds. The Gladstone, Lilles, Tribune, &c, with full directions for their culture. This is without doubt the most perfect work of the kind before the public

Send free to applicants upon receipt of two stamps. Address,

WASHBURN & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

february 1-2

RENDER

COAL AGENCY,

Z. WAYNE GRIFFIN,

Superintendent.

Office: 222 Jefferson Street.

(Opposite the jail.)

Cheap Kentucky Coal always on hand.

jan 13-ly

jan 13-ly

C. G. BLOCK,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

FOREIGN FRUITS,

Nuts and Fancy Groceries,

FOURTH STREET, bet. MAIN & MARKET

I have opened my NEW STORE, as above with an excellent assortment of goods, consisting in part of direct importations of

ORANGES, LEMONS,

RAISINS, MUSSETTE, Currants,

DATES, PRUNES, CITRONS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC PICKLES,

And a full assortment of best brands Canned Goods of every description, all new, and selected with great care, purchased at the lowest cash prices and offered with a certainty of giving entire satisfaction as to quality and price. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits."

feb 5-ly

C. G. BLOCK.

february 5-ly

jan 13-ly

jan 13-ly